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WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.-The creat popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is slone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Couchs, Coids, Ashim, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrothlous Hu-mors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lunes or Throat. Manufactured only by A.B. WILLOU, Chemist, Boston. Soid by all druggists.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Gladstone's new taxes cause discontent. General Campos has attacked the Spanish Ministry. === The Supplementary Conference will decide in favor of the Greek claims.

DOMESTIC .- The National Greenback Convention has nominated General Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and General Chambers, of Texas, for Vice President === A citizens association has been formed at Leadville, Col., to protect miners the strikers. === Great destruction has been caused by a fire at the oil works at Titusville, Penn. = Severe storms are reported in Maryland and the Northwest, === The captain of the schooner Elia A. Merritt reports at Philadelphia that she was fired on by a Spanish war vessel The examinations closed at West Point yes-

Marshals bill was debated and passed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The First National Bank of Newark suspended yesterday, with liabilities of over \$200,000, ==== General Arthur returned from Chicago. - John Kelly declared that Tammany would not support Tilden. — The New-York Yacht Club had an interesting regatta. === The army worm is committing serious depredations on Long Island and olsewhere == Edward Cowley was refused a new trial yesterday. === The order of arrest in the Boncicault case was affirmed. = Many passengers will sail for Europe to-day, -Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.85 cents. Stocks less active, but after being higher, were lower, and closed weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest,60° average, 690.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month the address being changed as often as desired.

Senator W. H. Robertson well deserved the hearty public welcome he received yesterday on returning home from the Chicago Convention. Few men merit as much credit for the good work of keeping the Republican party clear of the third-term rock and steering it into the broad current that leads to victory.

Senator Hill has been badly worsted in his tilt with the two South Carolina Senators. | order to win in this State, a Democratic Yesterday Senator Hampton completed his candidate needs competent and friendly discomfiture by applying to him the following couplet, which is so appropriate that it | cheating to be done for the Democratic candiwill stick to him as long as he figures in politics: "Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong, everything by turns, and nothing "long."

First in the field to ratify the Chicago ticket by a mass-meeting are the young men of the metropolis. Their Republican club invites the public to Cooper Institute to-night to listen to Joseph H. Choate, Galusha A. Grow, Judge Tourgee, author of "The Fool's Errand," Chauncey M. Depew, Howard Crosby, and a number of other well-known orators. Particulars in regard to the meeting will be found in our advertising columns.

The army worm continues its ravages in Eastern New-Jersey and on Long Island, and has appeared on the northern shore of the to favor such a nomination now. The Green-Sound near New-Rochelle. In some parts of the afflicted districts the worms are so thick sembled, would become an important party that they cover the roads, so that the wheels of passing vehicles seem to roll upon a car- State, should be nominated as the Democratic pet. It is twenty years since the last plague of this sort occurred. A study of the worm is to be made by a competent entomologist. Professor Riley, of the Agricultural Department, and some light may be thrown on the seemingly mysterious phenomenon of its appearance at long intervals of time. Probably it will be found that the large tracts of uncultivated land on Long Island and in New-Jersey have some connection with the creature's life and migrations.

trade can undeceive themselves, if they wish, by reading the dispatches about Premier Gladstone's budget. He has reduced the duty on the light French wines in order to secure concessions for British manufactures in the new commercial treaty soon to be negotiated with France, but he has at the same time mereased the duty on wines that are strong in alcohol, for the purpose of compelling Spain, where such wines are principally produced, to agree to a commercial treaty favorable to British manufacturers. The truth is, England consults her own interests in her tariff without much regard to the theories of the Cobden Club, and is as selfish in this respect as any country in the world.

The Democratic mud-throwers are only soiling their own hands by their attempts to fling the old dirt at the Republician candidate which failed to stick when they first threw it years ago. They will not succeed in convincing the country that the man who has nine times been elected to Congress by the people of one of the most intelligent districts in the United States is dishonest. A sufficient answer to all their charges is found in the fact that, after twentytwo years of arduous public service, General Garfield's entire property consists of his home in Washington and his farm in Ohio, worth together about \$15,000. Let the Democrats nominate one of their millionaire lawyers or railroad wreckers and go to the people if they dare on the question of the personal honor of the two caudidates.

Tornadoes appear to be increasing in frequency in the West. One swept a path of destruction through Pottawatomie County, Iowa, Wednesday night, and left a score of human victims in its track. The light balloon-frame houses common on the prairies offer no resistance to the assaults of these wind-storms, and are either torn to pieces about the heads of their occupants or taken up bedily and whirted through the air. Perhaps it will become necessary to make a complete change in the style of rural and village architecture in the region of tornado action, to secure immunity from danger, and to build low structures of brick or stone with heavy roofs, firmly fastened to the walls, and offering no projections for the wind to seize upon:

Has anybody kept tally of the number of times Horatio Seymour has declined the Cincinnati nomination? If so, there is now another mark to add to the score. The Democratic Nestor does not speak through the uncertain medium of a wandering correspondent this time. He instrusts the Editor of that respectble journal, The Utiea Observer, which gets the credit of being his home organ, to take the public by the ear and inform it in the plainest possible terms that he cannot and will not be a candidate for President, and would not accept the nomination if tendered him. This is sufficiently explicit, but it is not all. He deems it immoral, The Observer says, for any one to enter upon any public office when his health is unequal to the performance of its labors. This ought to put a stop to the nascent Seymour boom. Perhaps it will go further; for if the political ethics of the Sage of Deerfield are sound, what a dreadfully immoral person Mr. Tilden must be!

Some exceedingly wholesome and timely remarks were made yesterday to the graduating class at West Point by the Secretary of War. He reminded the young men about to Maine, did not even come out as well. As receive commissions as officers of the army of lowa country lawyer, who was never heard of the fundamental principle of our Government until the Democrats sent him to Congress, -the equal rights of all citizens before the law. He said it was preeminently the duty of graduates and undergraduates of the Military Academy, who are the beneficiaries of the whole people, to of in the rear of the contest between the two show their faith in this vital source of the Nation's strength by recognizing the right of election comes it may draw a few thousand every person, of whatever condition, to strive for the attainment of such position as his affect the result in close States like New-York Congress.—In the Senate the Kellogg-Spofford abilities and desires may warrant, "It is an and Indiana. resolutions were considered. == In the House the | "ignoble thing," said Mr. Ramsey, "to be governed by an imaginary superiority over our less fortunate fellow-citizens, and more 'ignoble to make active exhibition of so unworthy a sentiment by oppress-"ing those we may deem beneath us." Then the Secretary spoke of the true manhood which extends a helping hand to the lowly, and gives words of encouragement to those who are struggling to elevate themselves. If the cadets occasionally heard such talk as this from their instructors West Point would have no Whittaker scandals, and would stand much higher in the estimation of fairminded people than it does to-day.

THE DEMOCRATIC GAMUT.

It pleases Democrats to detect some symptom of discord in the Republican ranks. That some men were disappointed when they left Chicago is not unnatural, but it is safe to say that no other nomination has ever been made. after a long and heated struggle, that caused more general satisfaction than that of General Garfield. The burning question for the Democrats just now is whether they can make a nomination that will prove equally satisfactory to Democratic voters. Two or three "authorized" declinations by

Mr. Tilden appear in the Democratic journals of yesterday. It is quite likely that the Sage of Ciphers does not want to run. "How vain "are all things here below," he cries, "when " Tammany counts the votes in New-York." In counters, especially in tais city. If there is no date it may be just as well to have a modest and retiring mind. The possibility that this may be Mr. Tilden's humor when the Convention meets occasions much speculation as to the strength of other candidates. But it is well understood that Mr. Tilden, whether he sees fit to withdraw or not, will have strength enough in Convention to prevent the nomination of a candidate who is not satisfactory to him. The Democratic two-thirds rule, which has served more than once to help Democratic leaders to muzzle Democratic opinions and preferences, will stand him in good stead. He can hold a third of the Convention, it is probable. It so, he can easily dictate the nomination.

Mr. Payne was the "residuary legatee." We shall see whether even Mr. Tilden will venture back people, in National Convention asif such a man as Mr. Payne, from a Western candidate. The latest current of thought seems toward the nomination of Judge Field. But the party may find it a little perplexing to decide on nominating a man whose brother was recently engaged in a most bitter personal controversy with Mr. Tilden. It may not seem good to Mr. Tilden to be a candidate himself, but he is quite certain not to favor the nomination of a personal fee.

Mr. Bayard, Mr. Hendricks, General Hancock and Mr. Thurman are prominent Democratic statesmen and have been con-

organ, that not one of these men should be permitted to march to the White House over Mr. Tilden's corpse. Mr. Thurman is shut out also by the fact that he cannot hope to earry his own State against the Republican caudidate, and Mr. Bayard by the fact that the Solid South does not dare to assert its supremacy in the Democratic party by the nomination of a Southern candidate. If it seems good to the Democrats to raise the old issue between Northern and Southern systems and ideas, and to insist that those who surrendered at Appointtox in 1865 should enter the White House in 1881, Republicans will not hesitate to appeal to the people on that question. But Mr. Tilden will object, and Mr. Bayard may console himself with the thought that the extra session, with its revolutionary schemes and threats, has rendered the election of any Southern man impossible.

Mr. Randall hopes to be "residuary legatee," rice Payne, deposed. His relations have been very close with Mr. Tilden, ever since he travelled in the South in 1876, having secret keys in which to send cipher dispatches to Gramercy Park. In his own State he has a bitter personal opposition, but no Democrat expects the vote of Pennsylvania. Perhaps Mr. Rendall has done as much as any man of his 1 city to gain popularity at the East, and yet his soft-money record would prove fatal in New-York and New-England. If he should be nominated, it would be as Mr. Tilden's repre sentative and instrument, and there would be little mercy for him among the anti-Tilden men, or among the free-trade and hard-money Democrats of the Bayard stripe. The case would be even worse if Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, the well-known dealer in mules, should be selected. Thus far, unless it be Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, not a candidate has been named who could carry a single Eastern State, and Mr. Hendricks could not hope to carry any Western State except Indiana, while Mr. Field would be fortunate if he should capture the Pacific States.

The Democratic party will have to fall back upon its mummies. Perhaps Mr. Seymour, if Mr. Tilden can be brought to consent; possibly Mr. Adams, if anybody else can be brought to favor such a step. But a live man, vigorous, hearty and representing the present generation of Americans, will be needed to make a decent fight against General Garfield. Where can the Democrats find such a man, upon whom they can unite?

A SUPERFLUOUS PARTY. The Greenbackers made more noise in their Convention at Chicago than they will be able to make during the entire campaign. Every delegate was sure he knew how to save the country and was bent upon communicating his invaluable ideas to the waiting world The air was filled with frothy oratory and there were seldom less than a dozen men on their feet uncorked at the same time and spouting with all the vigor that a gaseous intellecgives to a pair of leathern lungs. It was day break yesterday morning before the weak flood subsided sufficiently for a watery roll call. The vote for President was as follows: Weaver, 22412; Wright, 12612; Dillaye, 119; Butler, 95; Chase, 89; Allis, 41; Campbell 21. General Butler, the author of the idea that basswood chips are money if the Government puts its stamp on them, cut but a small figure in the balloting, and So'on Chase, the Father of the Greenback party in carries off the honors. The nomince for Vice-President is General E. J. Chambers, of Texas. Weaver and Chambers is not a ticket of portentous sound. It will scarcely be heard great parties of the country, but when the votes away from the Democrats, and may

Somebody ought to write the history of entertaining reading for old politicians and instructive reading for young ones. There have been parties which have died at their birth, Some have perished in their infancy. Others have made a great noise for a time and have seemed to be growing into giants of prodigious strength, when all at once a palsy struck them, and they shrunk and shrivelled, and hobbled around until they dropped at last unnoticed into their graves. Of this latter sort is the Greenback party. A few years ago it seemed so full of lusty life that it was joined by shrewd and selfish politicians like General Butler, and impracticable idealists like Wendell Phillips. Now it is so dead that its tongue is the only active part of it. A few scattered voters will tollow its standard to the polls this year, and then it will give up the ghost. It started out with a lie in its mouth-that the flat of the Government can make real money out of rags It no longer repeats this monstrous faischood but all its shifting platforms and trantic efforts to find a popular issue cannot gain for it the public confidence or give it fresh vitality It lags superfluous and odious on the stage of national politics.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

The popular impression during the last six months has been that China was eager and ready for the fray with Russia, and was in fact in the condition of a bull-dog held back with difficulty from jumping at the throat of its antagonist. These statements come through the English and German press, both of which were naturally interested in making out as bad a case as possible for their dangerous

The latest advices, however, represent China as by no means ready for the fray. North China papers assert that the war party is comparatively weak, and will not dare to declare war on Russia, "The Chinese army, says the The North China Herald, " is without "transport, without medical appliances, without the scientific knowledge to use the arms, they "have been acquiring on all sides." It grants, however, that the Chinese private shows him self a good soldier if officered by skilful foreigners, and, as is well known, the inferior if not the highest officers in the army of the Celestials are English, Pressian and French They have, as Giff states in his recent paper, "expended vast sums in the purchase of "Krupp and Armstrong guns for their forts and arms of precision for their troops." While they are willing to be taught by foreigners, their jealous suspicion will not allow them to be commanded by them, which probably is not such a mistake in judgment as foreigners are Kashgar, an almost unparalleled feat of military generalship, was made by Chinese troops under a native commander, Tso.

Some idea of the strength of the Russian army may be gained from statistics just published in St. Petersburg. In November, 1879, it comprised 908 generals, 31,414 officers and

computed in a vague way; it is about as easy to number those great barbarous hordes as to apply a tape line to Solomon's, genie, which looked no larger than a tent, but when set free blackened the whole surface of the earth.

THE BLOATED BONDHOLDER. There be speeches and speeches. Some are spoken that never get into print, for which the public has reason to be thankful. Some get into print that never were spoken, for which the authors ought to be equally thankful. The quadrennial stump will presently begin to vibrate with the echoes of the former; the pages of The Congressional Record furnish tomes upon tomes of the latter. We have been struck in perusing The Record of the present session by the frequency of unspoken speeches on the financial question. The general public, which does not, as a rule, read The Record line by line, can have no idea of the amount of statesmanship of the most profound and bewildering character on finance and kindred subjects which finds its way into that mammoth collection of political brie-a-brac, or of the golded and burnished rhetoric in which it is framed. In both matter and manner these unspoken speeches are fresh and original. The positions taken in them upon political economy, finance and the relations of capital and labor, are such as Adam Smith never dreamed of; the language in which they are clothed is of Oriental magnificence. Between the startling originality of the one and the kaleidoscopic splendor of the other, it is only a question between the judgment and the imagination which shall first surrender, till both go down together. The fundamental thought in most of them is that the man who has loaned the Government

a hundred dollars or more, at four or five per cent interest, is a representative of the tyranny of the Money Power, a bloated bondholder, and a despot, for whom in the fine language of Gideon F. Rothwell, of Missouri, "conscience is murdered, law is for sale, the people are betrayed," etc., etc. On the other hand the man who has not saved any money is the victim of oppression, who not only pays taxes with muscle but "contributes by law the means of luxury to a despicable aristocracy of shoddy spawned upon the beautiful symmetry of the Republic by unnatural generation and preserved to its dishonor by the partiality of legislation." This is the vigorous way in which Rothwell states it maspeech printed in The Record of June 4. "Shylock," he says, is the public creditor. He has speculated in 'misfortune; he has profited by duplicity; he demands his bond, and his bond is tinctured with fraud." The public creditor has also ploughed with the people's heifer to obtain the fatal secret of their strength; then betrayed them. He robbed them in one day of a thousand millions of dollars and now uses his stolen advantage to perpetuate the wrong." "Since 1873," he says, "the people have gone through hell for the sake of the public creditor." Rothwell is opposed to the epcal of the legal-tender act, and it was on the bill for this purpose that he printed these remarks. "The simulated virtue," he says, "that "frames the argument to impair the quality of these legal-tender notes but illy disguises the avaricious lust that seeks the divorcement of the people from returning pro-perity for the "sake of a legal concubinage with the public creditor." Rothwell, it will be observed, is agin" the public creditor.

On the 7th of June the Hon, W. H. Kitchen, of North Carolina, got leave to print an unspoken speech in The Record, in which he stated that the present fight is a square one "between the people and the bondholders and their allies." The great question is, as be puts it," Shall the Government protect the capitalists at the expense of the poverty of the country?" shall the poor laborer," he asks, continuing his conundrums, "be trampled in the dust that the rich aristocratic boudholder, banker or ta Iroad king may ride in his gilded chariot ? Shall the people be compelled to mortgage themselves and all they shall ever have to the "bondholder, that he may have a safe and permanent investment for his accumulated millions ?" Kitchen answers his own conundrums. He won't have the laborer trampled in the dust, nor the bondholder riding in a gilded chariot," if he can help i.. He says No." and that if he "had a hundred voices" he would cry at the top of each, No, never! Which is very good of him, but we fear somebody has been playing off a circus band-wagon on him as a bondholder's " gilded chariot."

The same day the Hon, Hendrick B. Wright obtained leave to print a speech on the Funding bill, which was of the same general tenor, though hardly so warm in its rhetoric as those quoted from above. . He also considers the bondholder an enemy to free institutions, and capital a curse. The financial disasters of 1873. he says, were "the result of the power of capital. It is now seeking to pay debts by new promises Its professions are couched in honest terms Its breath is the sirocco; it withers and de stroys. It has the devouring blight of the " But space will not suffice for extracts of a similar character from these undelive ed speeches. We have quoted enough to indicasthe general style of them, the fresh and original line of thought they follow, and the ornate periods in which they abound. What puzzles us is that orators of such originality and eloquence so invariably thrust their deliverances into The Record unspoken. Do they fear the House could not stand the dazzle, or are they afraid of parentheses and interruptions? There is one thing certain; if the bloated bondholder is as bad as they all agree in representing him, instead of riding in a "gilded chariot" he ought to be suppressed by law.

FOREIGN IRON IN AMERICA.

A year or so ago, when the makers of iron were lamenting over the idle rolling mills and extinguished turnace fires of the United States, it was predicted by THE TRIBUNE that as soon as business should revive, the American makers would not be able to meet the demand for you, With nearly 400 blast furnaces lying idle at the time, and capable of being set at work again, this statement seemed to be unfounded. The prediction has, however, been fully verified, During 1879 this country pought \$20,103,000 of foreign iron, which was nearly as much as it had ever taken in any one year theretofore. During the first three months of 1880, it bough: \$13,031,000, a heavy purchase.

In the annual report of Mr. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, an abstract of which was printed by The Tribune recently, it is stated that there are now about 741 completed blast furnaces in the United States. Were all these in operation, the apt to suppose. The wonderful march on product would be over 7,000,000 tons of pig iron yearly, or twice as much as America consumes. It is a remarkable fact, however, that onehalf are not in active operation, and have not been this past year, in spite of the lively demand and high prices for iron. The trouble is that the 350 or more of idle furnaces are small, badly located, antiquated, and too costly to 886,425 men, while the reserves were com- operate. They cannot compete either with the puted at 742,144 men and the Cossacks at great smelting establishments of modern types, People who imagine that the British Government clings to an ideal standard of free long ago, by Mr. Tilden's Western The forces of both nations, however, must be cheaply worked furnaces of Great Britain. It

is not probable that they ever will be used again. Good authorities are of the opinion that they are practically obsolete, and will have to be torn down. Certainly they are of no value to us at present, otherwise it would not have been necessary to import 1,102,000 tons of iron at high prices during the fifteen months ending April 1 last.

It was a consideration of these facts that led to the original prediction that America would be for a long time a large taker of foreign iron. We see no reason to change this opinion. The capacity of the available American furnaces is not yet equal to the eagar demands of the country; and it is probable that foreign iron and possibly even foreign ore will for many years find a good market in the United States.

There is at last an Anti-Vaccination Society in New-York, though hostilisy to the prophylactic method has for some years taken that form in England. The Society occupies the ground that faith in vaccination is a popular delusion; that statistics prove that it is not to be relied upon; and that in spite of it small-pox still rages more or less in all countries, no matter how generally vaccination has been resorted to. There is nothing new in this. It was long ago discovered that vaccination is by no means the sure and absolute preventive which it was at first enthusiastically supposed to be. But, in spite of exceptions, there is no doubt that upon its introduction it did diminish the virulence of the disease. The new Society takes issue, however, upon the assertion that the amount of mortality from small-pox bears a fixed relation to the extent of vaccination. It denies this, and asserts that the disease has increased even after vaccination has become compulsory; while the process has been followed by deplorable effects upon the human system. The question can only be settled by an abandonment of vaccination, which, at present, seems to be hardly probable.

Is there a genuine Seymour boom under way or

The Democrats should not call Garfield, "very weak," and at the same time admit that it won't be safe for them to run an Ohio man against him. The two statements clash, as it were.

Smith Weed comes forward with an original reason for thinking Garfield can't be elected. "He s excessively weak in the South," because, "right after the war, Garfield supported Thad. Stevens's sill to confiscate all rebel property. That makes him extremely unpopular with the South." As the Republicans concede the Solid South to the Democrats, this does not seem to be a fatal objection. A candidate who is "extremely unpopular in the South" is not likely to run any the worse in the North on that account.

Poor Mr. Morrison! Illinois has put her foot through his boom!

"Tilden can have it if he wants it," say all the will be equivalent to saying he doesn't think it worth baving.

The Greenbackers have picked out for President the man whom Speaker Randall refused to "recognize" for six successive Mondays in the House. The Speaker is undoubtedly responsible, therefore, for the nomination, for he made a martyr out of a who was only a little more irrational than the average rag-money enthusiast. The danger of Weaver's election is not imminent, yet a party which has enough vitality to hold a National Convention of over 100 delegates is large enough to give the Democrats, from whom its votes will be irawa, no little trouble. man who was only a little more irrational than the

Soymour and Hendricks would be a good ticket. Both men have been defeated once, and are used

General Garfield has been nominated only four ays, and yet the Democrats have triumphantly emonstrated to their own satisfaction that he is a bribe-taker," a "liar," and a "perjurer." That is lively beginning-almost too lively to leave the and operators any ammunition or energy for the home stretch. There is nothing left to call him but a wile-heater and a body-snatcher, so that before the campaign is fairly opened, the supply of mud will be totally exhausted.

David Davis is still the sole booster of his own

The Cincinnati Convention will be a curious ody. There are no less than a dozen caudidates before it, at least seven of whom will have standing on the first ballot, and no one of whom will have much more than a third of the votes necessary for a nomination. A vast majority of the delegates will go to Cincinnati anxious on one main point, " What loes the old man want us to do ?" They have no esire to nominate Tilden, but they also have no desire to offend him. If he intimates that one of the aspirants will please him especially, that man will be nominated. That is the stumbling block in the way of Seymour. If Tilden whispers that seymour must not be chosen, the newly revived Seymour boom will burst like a puff-ball. "What des the old man want?" Smith Weed gives it up, and so does The Tribune.

The man who has the courage to confess he didn't predict Garneld's nomination must be dreadful

General Garfield's speech when he was nominated for the Schate is recalled as a timely document now. Speaking of his public life, he said : "Let me venture to point a single instance in regard to that work. During the twenty years that I have been in public (almost eighteen of it in the Congress of by United States) I have tried to do one thing. Whether I was mistaken or otherwise, it has been the plan of my life to follow my conviction, at whatever personal cost to myself. I have represented for many years a district in Congress whose approbation I greatly desired, but though it may em perhaps a little more egotistical to say it, I yet estred still more the approbation of one person. and his name was Garfield. He is the only man that I am compelled to sleep with, and eat with, and live with, and die with, and if I could not have his aprobation I should have bad companionship. And n this larger constituency which has called me to represent them now I can only do what is true to represent them now I can only do what is true to myself, applying the same rule; and if I should be so infortunate as to lose the confidence of this larger constituency, I must do what every other fair-minded man has to do—carry his political life in his hands and take the consequences. But I must follow what it seems to me to be the only safe rule of my life, and with that yiew of the case, and with that much personal reference, I leave that

PERSONAL.

Governor Cornell is now in this city, his errand here being to say farewell to his two sisters who have just sailed for Europe. Prince's Louise, Prince Leopold, and Sir Edward and Miss Thornton are to be entertained at New-port by M. Outrey, the French Minister.

Lady Dufferin has written a letter in which she nentions the falsity of the recently published story concerning her danger in a bear hunt. She says the vas m any danger. Mr. Spurgeon has received from a daughter of Dr.

Lavingstone one of his sermons which was found among her father's possessions, bearing upon it ome words of commendation in the handwriting of General Garfield in his school days used to take the part of " the member from New-York" in the miniature House of Congress which his elecution

class formed itself into. He is said to have enjoyed his exceedingly, and his oratory excelled that of all be others. He is remembered also as being at that ime a really skillful artist. Mr. H. C. Bispham, the New-York artist, has had he good fortune this Spring to have exhibited pic-

tures at the same time in the four great cities-London, Paris, Rome and New-York. His study of lion in the Royal Academy was the one exhibited in Paris last year. This year the Salon contained his new picture of Roman cattle, called "The Valley.of the Vaar." In Rome and New-York he also exlubited cattle pieces. Congressman Morrison, one of the Illinois candi-

dates for the Democratic nomination for President. is of medium height and spare of flesh, and has a dark complexion, gray bair, beard and moustache, and a dark and piercing eye

Winthrop's statue in Washington, and is said to be a fine piece of bronze casting.

The Marchioness Tseng, wife of the Chinese A bassador to England, is a petite, plump, ref pretty person, whose almond eyes have adreamy pression and whose dark hair is almost concealed by pression and whose dark nair is allowed a jewelled cap. She is a graceful bostess and a per turesque one, too, as she always wears her nation robes, made of exquisitely embroidered allks. Marquis is a man forty-two years old, and an accomplished scholar, taking a lively interest in at science, and literature.

Gambetta recently made a speech at an artist banquet held in a marquée at Ville d'Avroy. The occasion was a monument in honor of Corot, the painter, who resided there. M. Gambetta ker clear of politics, and dealt only with artistic subjects, of which no great orator of our period is more competent to treat. He expatiated on the elevating effect on the human understanding of the fine arts, and the obligations under which France lay to her artists. French art drew hoack the militards which war tore from her Fronch art drew to Paris the wealth of every other country. French taste was the greatest factor in the national prosperity which was after the diasters of 1870, the world's wonder. Concluding with a ringing phrase, M. Gambetta said: "If artists form a priesthood, I may, gentlemen, be allowed to proclaim myself a clerical."

Paris, June 11.—M. Coquelin, the comedian, has Gambetta recently made a speech at an artistic

PARIS, June 11 .- M. Coquelin, the comedian, has agreed not to go to London until Sarah Bernhardi has left there.

GENERAL NOTES.

G. W. Pach was lucky enough to get a sitting from General Garfield the last time the General was in New-York, and, as a consequence, he is promptly in the field with very fair photographs of the next Pres-dent.

The Chinee has put the Celt to the blush in Carson, Nev. Hi Wah recently paid off a number of his workmen in Carson. Among them there was an Irishman. Hi Wah gave him a check for the amount due blin, but as the Irishman could not read he was obliged to go to the bank with him and cash the check. The check was drawn payable to the Irishman's order. When the bank clerk handed back the check for indorsement the Celt said he could not write. Hi Wah signed

Mahomet township, Illinois, has had a remance which stirs the blood of the oldest inhabitant Jo Wright loved Rebecca Smith and was hated by Father Smith. A claudestine meeting of the lovers was arranged, a large maple tree near the nedge being the trysting place. In creeping out of the house the girl made a noise which aroused the suspicions of her father He dressed himself, and with lantern and revolver in hand, started in hot pursuit. He scoured the yard, climbed the maple tree, and shouted until he was house, but the maiden remained in concealment. When he went back into the house the girl crawled out of the heage, and when her lover's friends appeared, accompanied them to town where she found Jo. A Justice of the Peace made her a happy woman.

A sea unicorn, recently caught and stuffed near Cape Sagami, is now on exhibition in San Francisco. The body is of the size of a small deer and covered with scales about an inch in diameter, with tufts of reddish-brown hair grown quite plentifully between the scales. Its legs are quite slender, and have long hair about the hoofs, which resemble those of a deer or goat. The tail is straight and tuffed, like that of a cow, while the snout is enlarged at the end like that of a swine, and the mouth shows formidable tusks protruding on either side. From the centre of the face pro jects a single horn, not more than six inches in length and less than an inch in diameter, which curves upward slightly. In addition, there are two long feriers, or tentacles, one on each side of the mouth. The hair upon the neck is longer than elsewhere, of the same reddish color, and has the appearance of a short mane. The color, and has the appearance of a short blace. The fishermen felated that this animal was sometimes seen upon the shore of the island, and that he made a musi-cal noise, which gav. him the name of the studius uni-cern, and some of the more credulous islanders and taken his notes, heard faintly in the distance, for those

Mr. Gladstone's budget deals with facts as they are, and is not likely to be relished in England, for the simple reason that the facts themselves are unpal atable. It is possible that before the end of his term be may be able to achieve results which will sustain his reputation as a financier of marked originality. Many years ago he thought it possible to refund the National debt at 21g per cent. Circumstances then turned out adverse; but consols at the present moment are very nearly at par, and indeed for a long time have not been much under it, in spite of the fact that the growth of the floating debt has kept pace with the reduction of the funded debt. If, then, the floating debt is cut down rigorously, and if the revival of trade continues, bringing with it overflowing surpluses, he may reasonably expect to see consols above par in the future; for it is to be borne in mind that large classes of investors must buy consols. The price may rise above par. Five years hence the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day will have a surplus of over \$30,000,000 to dispose of the consequence of the falling in or terminable annuities, with-out reckening any good suck in the shape of continued good trade. Mr. Ghostone, therefore, will have the op-tion either of greatly reducing and revising taxation in the sense of his 1874 manifesto, or of making arrange-ments for wiping out the National debt, and refunding

GRANT.

will become possible

Great Captain! glorious in our wars! No meed of praise we gradge to him; We wreathe about his brow the stars That neither time nor chance shall dim

But History, as she brooding bends The wisdom won in fiery air

Of singe and buttle scarce availed To serve him when he sought to wear The civic laurels. There he failed, In that to other brows they fall
More fitting, let him read his fate—
In battle, great among the small,
In statecraft, small among the great.
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It will be generally conceded that Garfield The first step of the Democracy must be to

throw overboard their "Old Man of the Sea," as the Re-publicans have done. L t Tilden follow Grant!-[Char-lesion News and Courier (Dem.) The nomination of General Garfield is

The homination of General Garneid Barong on other than personal crounds. He is popular in manners and ocaring. He is without personal enough the same the influential men of the party. He will carry the State of Oato in the October election by a majority that will exercise no slight feet upon the prespects of the November contest.—[Detroit Post and Tribune (Rep.)

HALSTEAD'S VIEW OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The delegate from Pennsylvania who persistently cast one vote for Garfie d, through many oallots, is Mr. Welliam A. M. Grier, of Luzerne County, a banker. It Garfield should be Preadent, and Mr. Grier should happen to want a foreign mission, it would be in necordance with our locas of civil service reform to give it to him.

in accordance with our accase of even service teleral to give it to him.

A BROTHERLY VIEW OF LANDERS.

From The New-Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem).

It is certain that the Democratic State Convention of Indiana has been ganty of the perpetration of the greatest pointeal binder of the past twenty years. To be sure the wound infleted upon the party by the momination of Landers is not as deep as a well nor as broad as the side of a bara, but it is both deep enough and broad enough to make a hirit that will be a loost time in leading. Frankin Linders is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana. It is not necessary to-day to receptual the the political tergiversal loss of Mr. Landers, or to denounce the action of the Convenion that nominates a man whose record is interferable by the posarive standards of party fealty and the uniterable rules of party discipline. It is a maxim that while life's lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return; but this maxim is intended to apply in theology rather than in politics. There should always be forniveness where there is genuine repentance; but when a man sins and sins and says with cheeky assurance that he does not sin, there is no room for the exercise of forniveness where there is genuine repentance; but Landers bears this relation to-day to the Democratic party of Indiana.

UNCOMMON AND AUSPICIOUS.

UNCOMMON AND AUSPICIOUS.
From The Utica Berald (Rep.)
The Republican party of the State of New-York is united to a man for Garded and Arthur. It is such an uncommon spectacle, that we pause in wonder and admiration, hurdly believing our eyes and ears. Let the spirit that triumphed at Chicago prevail in all the local canvasses, and the State of New-York can be counted sure for the Republican ticket.

counted sure for the Republican ticket.

BY ALL MEANS LET SEYMOUR TRY IT.

From The Brooklyn Engle (Dem.)

Mr. Seymour is reported to-day, for instance, as stating that while he is "not a candidate" he is altogether certain that Mr. Conking is mataken in claiming the State of New-York for Gardeld for he (Seymour) is satisfied that he could himself carry the State against the Republican nominee. In this way Mr. Seymour presents himself as just the man his parry is in search of. Mr. Seymour will henceforth be considered among the probable caudidates, and he is the one candidate the delegation from his own State could not greatly help or hurt in case the National Convention abould take his nomination into serious consideration. As the Democratic canvass now stands, it is impossible to make even a reasonable guess as to the outcome of the Cincipati Convention beyond this, that it may be soccepted as certain, in our judgment, that Mr. Tilden will see be the candidate.